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July/August 2019



Into The Fire



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TUNED IN

PAUL WESTHELLE

JPR has thrived, going well beyond the bare minimum to provide three separate and distinct program streams – a feat that has become an aspirational goal of many stations serving much larger urban communities than those served by JPR.

JPR Pioneers

On May 21st JPR celebrated its 50th anniversary. 50 years is a long time in the media world. Programming tastes change, technology changes—and through the decades every successful media organization has needed to evolve and adapt. At the same time, every media enterprise that has endured has needed to remain true to itself—to know who it is and what it's trying to accomplish.

JPR's journey has been an unlikely one. Most public radio operations rooted in very small media markets, like the ones JPR serves, have struggled to survive and to provide a baseline level of service to its listeners.

But JPR has thrived, going well beyond the bare minimum to provide three separate and distinct program streams – a feat that has become an aspirational goal of many stations serving much larger, urban communities than those served by JPR. JPR's success is due to many factors. We've been blessed with an incredibly generous audience, hungry for the programs we offer and passionate about what we stand for. We've had a consistently supportive institutional partner in Southern Oregon University (SOU), which has stuck by us in good times and bad and has always believed that our work is a valuable part of its regional educational mission.

And last, but certainly not least, we've been graced by a remarkable and committed group of people—staff, volunteers and civic leaders—who have imagined and worked hard to create a dynamic and diverse public radio service for our region.

First and foremost is JPR's former Executive Director, Ronald Kramer. Ron came to JPR in 1974 as a consultant hired by then SOU President Jim Sours to determine if JPR's flagship station, KSOR, could be something more than a campus radio station that provided a place for students to learn about broadcasting. Ron presented an ambitious vision of the station as an essential cultural institution for the community and agreed to stay to help realize that vision. Ron stayed for 38 years and led the development of many of the key ingredients that define JPR today.

When I think of the role Ron played in creating JPR I think of four things: his acumen navigating the complex world of the Federal Communications Commission to obtain the frequencies JPR uses to broadcast, his resolve that JPR could achieve things other operations our size couldn't, his high standards, and his pursuit of a regional strategy to unite so many small communities to support our enterprise. Like most leaders who are ahead of their time, Ron's vision had skeptics, but he relentlessly pursued his dream of what JPR could become and established a "JPR DNA" that is still very much a part of our culture today.

Steve Nelson served JPR for nearly a quarter of a century, spending 19 of those years as the President of the JPR Founda-

tion. He was a natural JPR champion who listened every day. His enthusiasm for our work and infectious optimism about our future enabled him to inspire others to support our mission. His wise counsel made us a better organization. Steve passed away last year and we're honored to have named the live performance studio in our new facility for Steve's commitment to JPR.

John Patton designed and built most of KSOR's translator system in the early days, which included seven solar powered installations at a time when solar power wasn't very easy. He mounted translator antennas on cliffs and constructed the largest translator ever built at the time. Since many mountain top sites lacked the basic infrastructure to house radio equipment, John designed and built underground concrete vaults to help keep our equipment cool and humming along – a few of these vaults are still in use today. John once described hearing KSOR in Crescent City from the newly built Gasquet translator on a portable radio he held over his head as he walked into the Pacific Ocean noting, "I could not have been more thrilled if I were planting a banner on the summit of Mt. Everest."

John Baxter became JPR's Program Director in 1979 and spent over two decades as the programming heart of JPR. He managed the numerous live remote broadcasts JPR produced, including live broadcasts featuring the Oregon Shakespeare Festival, the Britt Festival Orchestra, the Rogue Valley Symphony, the Ashland City Band and the Oregon Coast Music Festival. John was also the architect of the "split," the initiative that created JPR's three distinct program streams in 1991. John's "can-do" attitude was emblematic of JPR. John and I slung cerveza together as bartenders at a local fundraiser for "El Sol Latino," the first Spanish language radio program in the Rogue Valley, which aired on JPR's *News & Information Service*. We were also partners in crime connecting JPR's downtown Redding studio to the Old City Hall Arts Center across Market Street by stretching a cable from rooftop to rooftop in the dark of night in order to broadcast a program we called "Live from Old City Hall."

The trail to modern day JPR has been blazed by many talented people who have believed in the power of public radio to create a better region, nation and world. While it's impossible to name all those that have left a mark on what JPR has become, they all remain a vital part of the spirit that continues to propel us forward to serve our listeners in the decades ahead.



Paul Westhelle is
JPR's Executive Director.



Into The Fire

By Juliet Grable



CREDIT: HORNBOOK FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT



Volunteer firefighters are at the front lines of today's larger, more dangerous wildfires. Are we up for the job?

The call came in on July 5, 2018, at 12:31 pm: a vegetation fire in the vicinity of Klamathon Road, near the town of Hornbrook, California, just a few miles south of the Oregon border.

It was a hot, windy day, and bone-dry. Tim Thurner, fire chief for the Hornbook Fire Protection District, was heading to Yreka to have lunch with his wife, Sherri, when they got the tone-out.

"Three of us responded," recalls Thurner. "We took our wildland engine and I was on water tender." A CalFire engine and battalion were already on scene.

Their goal was to set up a fireline, or break, to keep the fire from heading northeast, toward town. But erratic winds pushed the fire toward them. Twice Thurner and his crew had to retreat. As the fire flashed over them, Sherri Thurner barely had time to pull the shield up over the open cab of the wildland rig to keep from being burned.

The fire jumped the dozer line and wet line like they weren't even there. Then it hopped the Klamath River and roared toward Hornbrook.

Within a few hours, disturbing images were blowing up on social media, showing flames engulfing the slopes on either side of Interstate 5. By 3:16 pm, the entire community of Hornbrook was under evacuation orders; by 8:30, the fire had spread over 5,000 acres and I-5 was closed from Yreka to Ashland.

Just over the border in Oregon, we watched and waited anxiously. My husband Brint and I live in the Greensprings, the mountain community strung along Highway 66, about



CREDIT: VALERIE ING/JPR NEWS

PREVIOUS PAGE: Smoke from the Klamathon Fire rises above an already charred landscape. LEFT: The view from Redding as the Carr Fire approached from the West, Thursday evening.

It's dangerous, demanding, and it doesn't pay: so why do it?



Hornbrook Fire Protection District's water tender was staged just off the Interstate 5 Bailey Hill exit on the first night of the Klamathon Fire.

20 miles southeast of Ashland. We are both active members of Greensprings Fire and Rescue, our all-volunteer fire department. We'd worked several small wildfires over the past three summers, but had never confronted a quickly growing conflagration like this.

Not that we would be engaging the fire front directly. Our fire chief, Gene Davies, had prepped us for our likely tasks: protecting structures and putting out spot fires, if deemed safe, and helping residents evacuate.

Several of us gathered at firefighter Jeff Scranton's hillside home, where we could keep our eyes on the column of smoke behind Pilot Rock. We all shared the same fear: that the fire would crest the ridge and start moving downhill toward our community.

Bigger, Badder Fires

Chetco Bar, Klamathon, Klondike. Oregon Gulch. Camp and Carr. Anyone who lives in our region has borne witness to large destructive wildfires and endured weeks of smoky summer skies that snuff out outdoor recreation, kill business, and even run people out of the region for good.

If climate change predictions are accurate, more intense and more frequent wildfires are part of the new normal. Already, CalFire officials are warning that California no longer has a distinct fire season; the deadly Camp Fire, which destroyed Paradise, started on November 8, 2018. In Oregon, fire season is starting earlier and lasting longer, says Dave Larson, Southwest Oregon district forester for the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF).

Whether sparked by lightning or humans, the formula for

large, intense fires is pretty simple: high temperatures, low humidity, and fuel.

"It really comes down to when it stops raining, when it starts again, and how many 100-degree temperature streaks you have during that time," says Larson. In 2017, temperatures in the West hovered above normal in July but broke records in August. July 2018 was the hottest on record in California; 2018 was also California's deadliest fire season and Oregon's most expensive.

Late wet springs produce lush vegetation that fades to gold by July. The forest floor crackles like corn flakes. Temperatures climb. Energy builds. Lightning strikes. Every new fire carries the potential of becoming another Klamathon.

Responding to these large fires requires coordination among multiple agencies, heavy machinery, tankers and helicopters, and thousands of personnel. Crews fly in from out of the state, sometimes from places as far flung as Australia and New Zealand.

But before a grass fire blows up into a Klamathon, rural agencies like Hornbrook and Greensprings are there. Often our actions make the difference between a small incident and a conflagration.

According to the National Fire Protection Association, or NFPA, small and rural communities rely almost entirely on volunteers. Yet at a time when they may be needed more than ever, rural agencies are facing dwindling rosters and shrinking budgets.

The reasons for the decline are myriad. Rural communities are shrinking—and aging. People have less flexibility, less time, and perhaps, less motivation to volunteer. At the same time, training requirements are more rigorous and departments field more calls, most of them medical emergencies. The NFPA estimates that call volumes have tripled over the past 30 years.

CREDIT: HORNBOOK FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT



Firefighters from Hornbrook Fire Protection District use the “pump and roll” technique to reinforce a fire line and mop up hot spots during the Klamathon Fire.

Steve Avgeris, fire chief for Colestain Rural Fire District, which straddles 17 square miles on the Oregon/California border, has seen his roster dwindle from 28 to 14 since the agency’s inception. In the last five years, the average age of his volunteers has crept up from 53.7 to 60. Both Thurner and Avgeris report trouble recruiting new volunteers, especially younger people.

Avgeris says his district, once a farming and ranching community, isn’t as stable today. People come and go. In the case of young people, they mostly go.

“There’s no school, no industry, no jobs,” says Avgeris, who grew up in the Colestain Valley. “It’s a long way to commute, and the roads are difficult in winter.”

But recruitment “is not a California or Oregon problem,” says Dick Brown, a longtime volunteer firefighter who represents California on the National Volunteer Fire Council. “It’s getting more and more difficult everywhere.”

Even as older volunteers age out, the young people who are drawn to volunteer may use the experience as a stepping-stone to professional firefighting. Some agencies even help cover the expenses of Fire Academy and Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) training.

“A rookie firefighter/EMT can make in the \$75,000-80,000 range in a metropolitan fire department,” says Brown, who volunteers for the Calaveras Consolidated Fire Protection District. “In contrast, our captain makes \$15 an hour.”

It’s hard to blame young people for wanting to get paid for their work, especially given the amount of training required. Technically, volunteers are supposed to train to the minimum level of career firefighters. But, Brown admits, fire chiefs at volunteer agencies must balance that requirement while respecting volunteers’ time.

“I used to require Firefighter I, but I lost half my volunteers,” says Avgeris. Instead, chiefs must find ways to get their volunteers the training they need. Both Colestain and Hornbrook train with CalFire regularly.

Then there’s the danger, which seems to be growing. After pondering frightening images of crown fires and neighborhoods reduced to ashes, are potential volunteers deciding it’s just not worth it?

On a Shoestring

“Go!”

I pull the tabs, and the cube of green plastic in my hands unfurls. I grab each end and shake it until it billows. Then I step inside and drop to the ground.

It’s March. With snow still on the ground, it’s hard to imagine the Red Flag conditions of late July; nevertheless, we’re practicing deploying our fire shelters, which are individual foil tents we can use to protect ourselves if we ever get caught in a fire.

You don’t even want to use one. But you practice, just in case, and you always carry your fire shelter with you when working a wildland fire.

The practice shelter is made of plastic, but the real thing consists of woven fiberglass and silica sandwiched between layers of sturdy aluminum foil. A single fire shelter costs about \$400. Equipping one wildland firefighter with a Nomex shirt, brush pants, boots, helmet, shroud, pack, and fire shelter costs at least \$1,000. A new Type I engine can easily cost half a million dollars. Yet some rural agencies run on budgets in the range of \$10,000 to \$15,000 per year, says Brown.

According to Thurner, Hornbrook’s annual budget is just \$16,000 to \$17,000. The lion’s share comes from property taxes and reimbursement from the state for working fires over three hours. The community isn’t large enough to support fundraisers, says Thurner. Besides, the Grange hall burned down during the Klamathon fire last summer.



A firefighter from Hornbrook Fire Protection District puts out hotspots after the Klamathon Fire roars through.

First Responders

Here is a summary of the different agencies that respond to emergencies in southern Oregon and northern California. A large wildfire event requires coordination among multiple agencies.

Municipal Fire Departments: Provide firefighting and emergency medical response to towns and municipalities.

County Fire Districts: Provide firefighting and emergency medical response to a district within a specific county. For example, Jackson County District #3 covers 167 miles and includes four stations manned by career firefighters and four stations manned by volunteers.

Rural Fire Protection Districts: A type of local government created to provide fire protection and emergency medical services to an unincorporated rural community. Many fire protection districts are served by all-volunteer fire departments.

CalFire (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection): State agency responsible for fire protection on 31 million acres in California. CalFire also provides emergency services (including medical) within 36 of the state's 58 counties.

ODF (Oregon Department of Forestry): Oregon's largest fire department, responsible for protecting 16 million acres of privately-owned forests and some public lands, including state-owned forests and BLM lands in the western part of the state.

USDA Forest Service: Employs thousands of wildland firefighters every year, ranging from hand crews and Hotshots to engine crews, helitack crews, and smokejumpers. In Oregon and Washington, the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) cooperatively manage the states' fire program, along with the Pacific Northwest Wildfire Coordinating Group.

Pacific Northwest Wildfire Coordinating Group: Interagency group formed to provide a coordinated approach to wildland fire management in Washington and Oregon. It includes five federal wildland fire agencies, two state forestry agencies, and two state fire marshal associations in Oregon and Washington.

Mercy Flights: Non-profit air and ground ambulance. Mercy Flights provides ground ambulance services throughout Jackson County and air ambulance services to northern California and southern Oregon.

American Medical Response (AMR): Private ambulance service which operates in Oregon's Josephine County.

The contrast between a shiny new multi-bay firehouse in a large suburban or urban community and most modest rural firehouses is almost laughable. According to Thurner, the Hornbrook firehouse is "basically a pole barn with a dirt floor." The building was finally outfitted with electric doors and a heating system last year, which allows them to keep their rigs in service during winter.

Rural agencies have to stretch every dollar, relying on older equipment and scoring apparatus from military surplus and auctions. Chief Davies acquired 8601, our Type I structure engine, from the City of Medford, shortly after the department formed as a 501(c)(3) non-profit. For a time, Davies kept the engine in his front yard, which served as the station.

Eventually, Greensprings formed a fire district and built a proper firehouse, but we still do not collect taxes. Instead, our funding comes from voluntary memberships, private donations, and fundraisers. We're all volunteers, even Chief Davies.

We're lucky to have a fire chief who's adept at writing grants. Davies estimates he's secured about \$200,000 over the years, including several Volunteer Fire Assistance grants. Available through the USDA and administered through states, VFA grants require a 50:50 match; however, the matching funds can be in-kind donations, including volunteer training hours, which are compensated at a rate of \$15 per hour. Davies used last year's award, which was just under \$10,000, to purchase 3000-gallon portable tanks, hose reels, truck batteries, fittings, and foam concentrate.

Wanted: Volunteer Heroes

It's dangerous, demanding, and it doesn't pay: so why do it? For some, volunteering is a way to get involved in the community, but often there's a "conversion experience." For the Thurners, it was losing their home in the 2015 Valley Fire, which destroyed 2000 buildings and killed four people in Lake County. They moved to Siskiyou County to start over. Today, Tim Thurner is fire chief, and Sherri Thurner is a licensed EMT.

For Brint and me, it was watching the pyrocumulonimbus cloud build directly over the Greensprings as the Oregon Gulch Fire exploded. It was 2014, and we were in escrow on our property.

For Ben Pellow, one of our newest (and youngest) recruits, it was Klamathon. Ben and his wife Rachel had moved to southern Oregon from Oakland, where they had an urban farm. Their awareness of their new community's volunteer fire department was "near zero."

"Suddenly, giant bundles of smoldering pine needles were falling on our house," recalls Pellow. "We felt powerless to do anything."

Pellow, who's 35, heads a Bay Area software team and works from home most of the time. Though he started volunteering so he could feel more prepared in the event of fire, he "stayed for the community," he says.

When it sticks, it sticks. According to the NFPA, 42 percent of volunteer firefighters have 10 or more years under their belts. Avgeris says several of his firefighters have been volunteering for 25 years or more. He worries that as his experienced volunteers age out, the department will suffer.

"You can't teach experience. Our task is to keep people in it long enough so they can gain it," says Avgeris.

The learning curve can be steep and frustrating. I spent my first year puzzling over pumps and fittings and simply figuring out where everything goes. But there comes a time when it starts to click.

Avgeris fought his first fire with a shovel when he was six years old. On that first frightening night of the Klamathon Fire, he watched the fire coming over Bailey Hill “like a freight train.”

“We were all under evacuation orders, but a lot of people didn’t leave,” Avgeris recalls. “It was complete chaos. All of our resources were deployed doing structure protection.”

At 7:45 pm, just as the fire was cresting Bailey Hill, Avgeris noticed the wind shift to the west. He saw his chance. His D-7 Caterpillar bulldozer was parked at Hilt, so he called a contractor buddy who had another machine. He was determined the valley wouldn’t burn.

“We built three-and-a-half miles of Cat line and literally stopped the fire,” he says. Avgeris pulled the rest of his crew off structure protection and had them hold the line, along with a CalFire strike team.

In the days that followed, nearly 3,000 personnel were called in to contain Klamathon. Thurner and his crew concentrated on supplying water to CalFire, which had set up a mas-



CREDIT: JULIET GRABLE

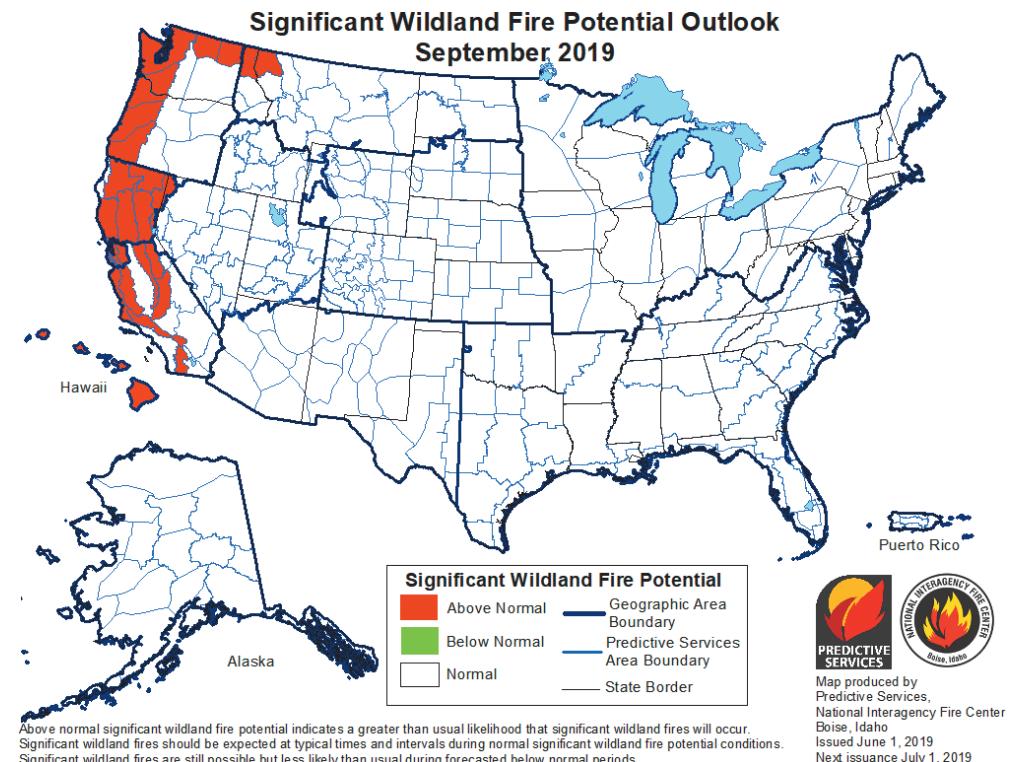
Greensprings Fire & Rescue Chief Gene Davies discusses strategy with two of his firefighters during a wildland fire.

sive, three-mile hose line from a ridge nearly down to I-5, then moved to supplying residents who weren’t allowed to leave their homes with food and water. Though the fire destroyed 35 homes and expanded to nearly 38,000 acres, both Colestin and the Greensprings were spared.

Rural volunteer firefighters don’t just fight wildfires. We also respond to medical calls, motor vehicle accidents, and structure fires, and we must be equipped and trained for all of these incidents.

“Traditionally, volunteer firefighters have to do everything, but this doesn’t always work,” says Lance Lighty, interim chief for Williams Fire & Rescue in Oregon’s Applegate Valley. Faced with a volunteer roster of just two, Lighty realized he needed to do something. The board posted signs and banners, and Lighty turned monthly safety meetings into recruitment opportunities.

He offered distinct roles for volunteers who don’t necessarily want to fight fires. It worked: Lighty has a dozen new recruits of all ages, including several women. Most are training to





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become Emergency Medical Responders (EMRs). Community members can also opt to serve on the Williams Fire Department Support Group, which mobilizes during large incidents, delivering food and supplies to firefighters and helping the community. (Fire Corps, a national initiative spearheaded by the National Volunteer Fire Council, offers a similar model, where members can take some of the burden off the fire department by taking on non-emergency roles.)

Lighty is planning to institute a new schedule once his new volunteers have completed EMR training. A paid firefighter will staff the station during the day, and two volunteers will be on call in the evening. One will keep the medical rig at their house; this way, if a call comes in, they don't have to drive to the station first, potentially reducing response times by five or 10 minutes or more.

While this schedule might work for Williams—a tax-based district which also uses an operational levy to pay its fire chief—it's not a solution for every agency. Avgeris says he tried going to a more structured schedule, but it didn't last. His firefighters, like ours, are on call 24/7. We all respond as often as we can, but I can count on one hand the number of calls where Chief Davies wasn't there.

Because small departments are built from the ground up, it can be hard to let go. Avgeris has served as the one and only fire chief for Coletin RFPD. Now 67 and in his 37th year as chief, Avgeris knows he needs to retire, but he doesn't want to step down until he's confident the department can carry on without him.

"It's the toughest job I've ever had," he says. "You give up going to the coast with your family on the weekend during fire season. But it's been a good experience. I've learned a lot."

The learning curve can be steep and frustrating. I spent my first year puzzling over pumps and fittings and simply figuring out where everything goes. But there comes a time when it starts to click.

Pellow has been volunteering for less than a year, but a recent fire showed him how far he's come since Klamathon.

"I sprang into action, and I got to feel powerful" he says. "[Volunteering] has transformed how I feel, and how I approach these incidents."

Reducing Risk

Williams, Coletin, Hornbrook, Greensprings: they're not as much towns as aggregations of rural residences, in a region with a dry forest climate, summer drought and a large wildland-urban interface.

Williams is typical of many rural communities in southwest Oregon, says Lighty.

"We have houses up roads that have overhanging trees and heavy brush, backed up into BLM land which is not thinned," he says. Williams has been identified as the thirteenth Oregon community most at risk to wildfire in a recent report commissioned by the U.S. Forest Service Pacific Northwest Regional Office. Merlin, Medford, Eagle Point, Grants Pass, Ashland, Cave Junction, Wimer, Gold Hill, Talent, and Central Point also made the top 20.

After the Camp Fire destroyed Paradise, a group of community members in Williams formed the Williams Fire Safety Group. They are applying for grants and doing what they can



to make Williams a "Firewise" community, reducing the risk of wildfire by creating defensible space around structures.

"But it takes time," Lighty warns. "This is not a 30-day project; it's a five to 10-year project with maintenance in between."

Greensprings also participates in Firewise, which is hosted by the NFPA. We have a school, a church, the firehouse, and the Green Springs Inn, but most of the community consists of rural residences tucked into the woods along Highway 66. We lie within the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, surrounded by public land and privately owned timberland.

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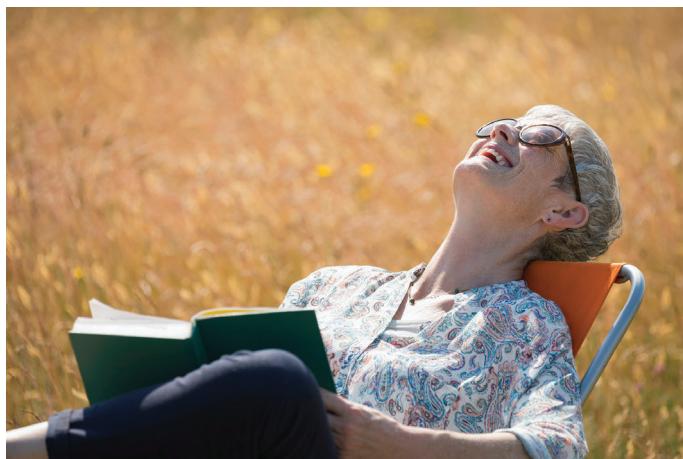
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Jordan Cove Would Be Oregon's Top Carbon Polluter If Built

The state of Oregon has some greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals in place for the next 30 years. Despite this, state emissions are higher than where they should be in order to start meeting the goals.

The Jordan Cove liquefied natural gas export terminal and pipeline project proposed for southwest Oregon would not help. If the project gets approved and built, it is projected to become the largest greenhouse gas emitter in the state.

What's the carbon emissions situation for Jordan Cove?

Total annual expected greenhouse gas emissions in the project footprint are calculated as part of the federal environmental review that happens with projects like Jordan Cove. For Jordan Cove, those emissions amount to 2.14 million metric tons per year in Oregon.

Portland General Electric's Boardman Power Plant—the only coal-fired power plant in Oregon—emits 1.7 million tons of carbon a year. That's nearly half a million tons less than Jordan Cove is projected to produce.

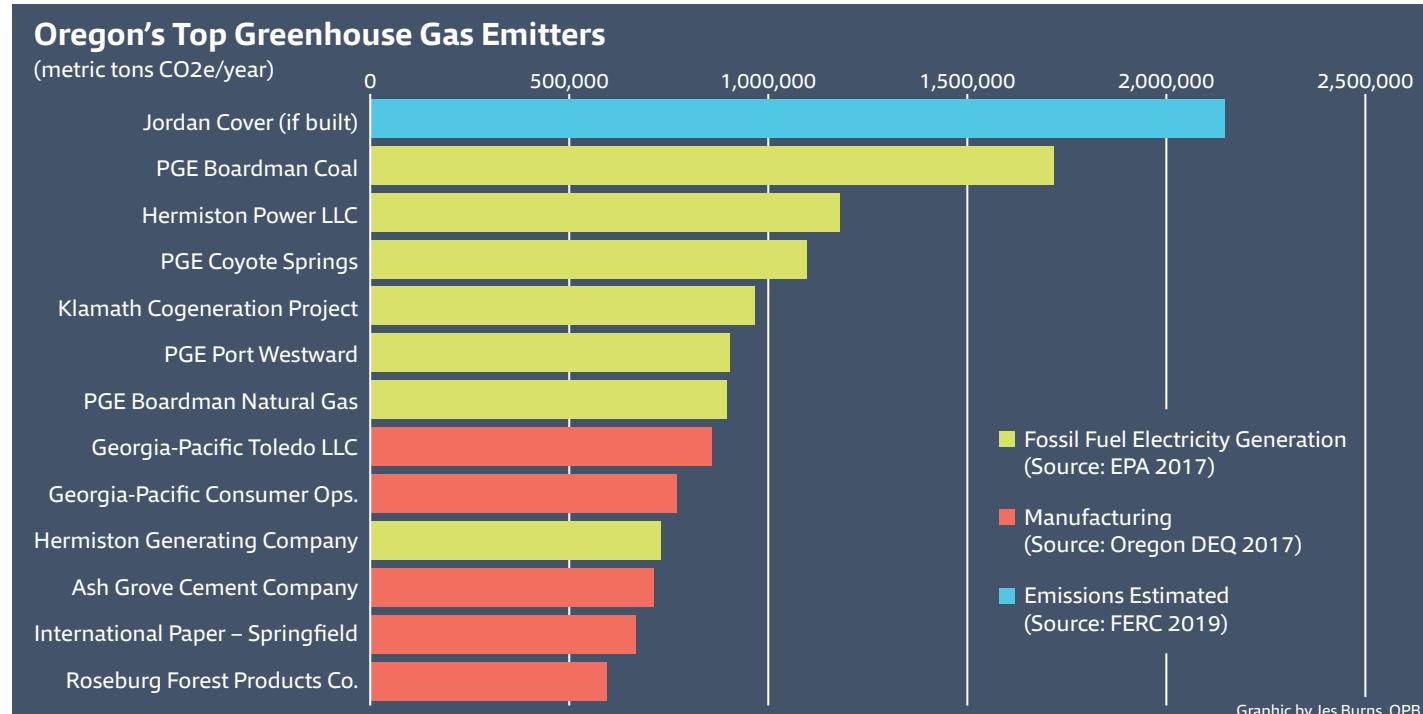
How do a pipeline and an export terminal produce carbon dioxide?

The main way is the "L" aspect of the LNG—liquefying the natural gas. Sending gas across the Pacific Ocean to Asia doesn't make economic sense, so Jordan Cove plans to liquefy the natural gas before loading it onto ships. You can fit about 600 times more natural gas on a tanker as a liquid than as a gas.

One process would purify the natural gas. Massive compressors would then liquefy the natural gas at the terminal site on Coos Bay. Those compressors take a lot of energy to run.

Another compressor station near Klamath Falls would push natural gas from the Rockies and Canada down the 230-mile Pacific Connector Pipeline to the export terminal in Coos Bay.

Jordan Cove would export more than just LNG; it would also burn natural gas to power its equipment. That's how the bulk of Jordan Cove's carbon emissions would enter the atmosphere and contribute to global warming that is changing our planet's climate.



Down To Earth

Continued from page 15

What does all of this mean for Oregon's emissions goals?

"It will certainly reverse a lot of work that we have done in the state of Oregon, since our emissions peaked in 1999," said Angus Duncan, chair of Oregon's Global Warming Commission. "We have been able to work those emissions down. And so the LNG facility and the emissions that it would release into the air within the state of Oregon would be a major setback to that progress."

Oregon has carbon dioxide emissions goals of 51 million tons for 2020 and 14 million tons in 2050. The Oregon Global Warming Commission reported to the Legislature late last year that our current trajectory "does not put Oregon on a path toward achieving its long-term goal," given that in 2017 emissions were nearly 65 million tons.

Part of the reason for the lag, Duncan said, is that the emissions goals are not enforceable.

Jordan Cove's emissions would represent 4.2% of all greenhouse gas emissions under Oregon's 2020 goal and a bigger percentage of the 2050 goal.

"This project would constitute a larger and larger proportion of our allowed emissions ... while giving no energy to the grid in Oregon," said Allie Rosenbluth, the campaigns director at Rogue Climate, a grassroots group organizing in opposition to the Jordan Cove LNG project.

As of 2017, the top six industrial emitters in the state were fossil fuel-burning power plants that generate electricity for customers in Oregon and states that share the region's electrical grid.

Backers of the state's emissions reduction goals achieved a pretty big win when Portland General Electric agreed to close down its coal-fired power plant in Boardman by the end of next year. But if Jordan Cove is approved and built, its carbon pollution would replace what was previously coming out of the PGE coal plant.

Would cap and trade affect Jordan Cove's carbon emissions?

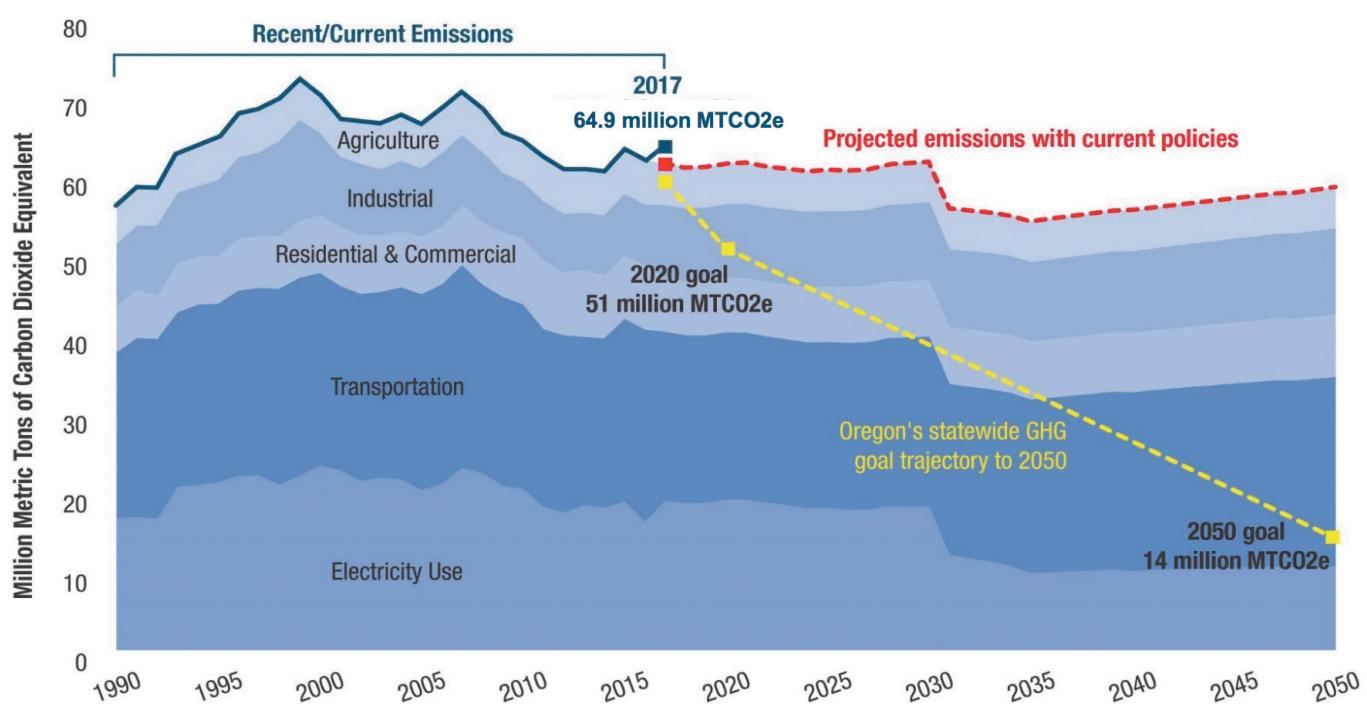
As the bill is currently drafted, yes. One way to look at the cap-and-trade legislation is as the missing enforcement piece for Oregon's climate goals. Cap and trade would require large greenhouse gas emitters in the state to eventually shrink their carbon footprint. Jordan Cove would be included. The facility would either have to find a way to limit its carbon emissions (maybe using solar power instead of natural gas to power their facility) or pay for offsets that allow them to continue as is.

"We understand that the future is toward lower-emitting, less carbon-intensive projects, and that states and countries and elsewhere are putting these kinds of regulations into place," said Tasha Cadotte, community affairs manager for Jordan Cove. "We have no issue with it."

Jordan Cove is owned by Canadian company Pembina, and they have facilities in regions with carbon pricing schemes, so they do have experience there. Cap and trade would likely make operations more expensive for the project.

Continued on page 23

Oregon Past and Projected Greenhouse Gas Emissions Compared to Goals



Late in 2018, the Oregon Global Warming Commission reported to the Legislature where the state stood on reaching its greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals.

Tragedy Of The Digital Commons

The phrase “tragedy of the commons” was coined in 1833 by the British economist William Forster Lloyd. He used the term to describe the negative outcome of a hypothetical example of overgrazing by cattle on common land, “the commons”.

Today, “tragedy of the commons” is used to describe any scenario in which individuals in a shared-resource system behave in a manner that is contrary to the common good of everyone, including themselves, who participate in that system. When everyone in the shared-resource system acts in their self-interest rather than in the interest of the common good, that system is quickly depleted of its resources and destroyed.

For example, at our current resource burn rate, Earth will likely one day be our biggest “tragedy of the commons”. As world population increases (we’ll have just passed 7.7 billion people on the planet by the time you’re reading this) so too will demand for dwindling natural resources.

Add to that billions of individuals as well as individual nations, companies, political parties, etc. all acting in their own self-interest rather than in the common good of everyone sharing those resources and the entire system careens toward failure. The way to avoid a tragedy of the commons is to impose limits on access and use of resources so that those resources are not completely depleted.

Though less tangible, the Internet is a sort of “commons”. It’s a shared-resource system. Not only is the physical infrastructure of the Internet a shared resource—computers, network routers and switches, a million miles of high-speed fiber—but so is the ultimate product of the Internet: information and ideas.

In terms of the Internet, a “tragedy of the commons” develops when individuals as well as nations, companies, political parties, etc. act in their own self-interest rather than in the common good of everyone sharing the Internet’s resources, both the physical and the digital.

This is happening right now, to one degree or another, depending on what you believe is “the common good”.

Censorship is not in the common good. It’s common knowledge that China heavily censors what its citizens can say and what information they have access to on the Internet.

Only a few corporations controlling the largest social media platforms is not in the common good. There are major issues that are playing out in the shared-resource of the Internet. Facebook, Google, and Twitter own and control most of our social media.



A handful of corporations controlling the media is not in the common good. In America, just six corporations (GE, News Corp, Disney, Viacom, Time Warner, and CBS) own and control 90 percent of the media.

- A small minority deciding what network traffic will get a higher priority than others is not in the common good. (This is what the “net neutrality” battle is all about.)
- Government entities engaging in mass surveillance of individuals and eroding privacy is not in the common good.

Just four corporations (Comcast, Charter, AT&T, and Verizon) provide nearly 80 percent of Internet services. We’ve learned from multiple massive leaks, that the NSA has increasingly been engaging in mass domestic surveillance since 9/11.

When you view the Internet as a commons, none of the above is in the best interest of the common good. In some cases, it may be really beneficial for individual shareholders or for an individual country acting in its own self-interest, but it creates a scenario in which the resources of information and ideas are depleted.

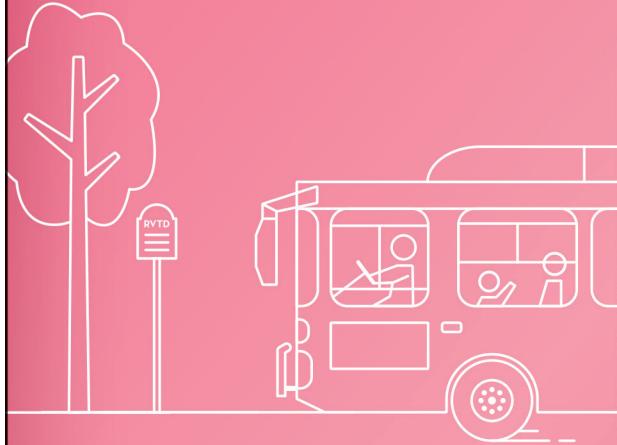
The Internet has become a very complex system that is now woven into the fabric of everything: politics, culture, the economy, etc. For better or for worse it has become our “digital commons” and being such it is subject to the “tragedy of the commons” just like any other shared-resource system.

If our current trend continues, the Internet will become a monosphere of marketing and propaganda-peddling controlled by just a few powerful entities, and that would be tragic—to say the least.



Scott Dewing is a technologist, writer, and educator. He lives on a low-tech farm in the State of Jefferson.

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Debts & Dreams

Along with the national debt in the USA soaring to \$22 trillion dollars, student loan debt in this country is 1.3 trillion. Come on, that can't be right. Well, it says so on the Google, so I'm trusting it to be fairly accurate. Lots of links confirm that debt is how this country does business. While the national debt is its own horror show, the student loan debt in this country is *Debtzilla*, raging and sinking the economic boats of millions of Americans who find themselves enslaved to massive debt at a time in their lives when they should be beginning to build their economic futures on the foundation of a college degree.

Pointing fingers and laying blame at colleges, parents, guidance counselors, the insatiable loan industry and students themselves—they, after all, do sign up for the loans at some point—only avoids confronting the beast by stirring up self-righteous rage that solves nothing. Nothing. It is a problem for everyone, even those with no student loans. When a whole generation of young people defer taking chances on meaningful careers or work that matters in order to pay down their massive debt, we, as a whole society, suffer vast repercussions. We lose out on their creativity, their energy, their innovation and ideas. We are all feeling the dire lack of primary care doctors in our rural areas, but how can we attract new doctors if the prospect of becoming a family doctor does not hold the promise of paying off debt before Medicare age? The teaching profession is hard enough without having to face the prospect of loans three times a first-year salary. The average student loan debt is some \$37,000—with over 2 million in this country owing over \$100,000. While some people have the support and personal tenacity to tackle that kind of obligation, most of the students I know wish pursuing their college dreams didn't cost them their futures.

One fairly easy way to avoid the clutches of *Debtzilla* is to take seriously the option of Community College. I am really tired of how this option has been denigrated and demeaned by the above-mentioned stakeholders. Parents and counselors need to be real with their young adults and clearly advocate for their futures by forestalling any school-related debt to at least their upper division years. College of the Siskiyous in Weed California offers the Siskiyou Promise, which promises young peo-



ple of Modoc and Siskiyou County a debt-free education with transferable credits to higher institutions where they can finish their degrees. I am sure all community colleges offer counseling to help young scholars avoid tying a lodestone of debt around their necks in the pursuit of whatever dreams they have. Our daughter, herself a college graduate, is now attending affordable classes in pre-nursing at Rogue Community College and is in a program that pays her to become a CNA. I know that with a little research, college degrees and the college experience—dorms, parties, interesting people from all over the world, oh, and a high-quality EDUCATION—can be obtained without compromising future hopes, dreams and plans.

Since our government is slow to respond to this catastrophe, we all need to be smarter about how we counsel our young people. Dream Schools become nightmare memories if the Bachelor's Degree earned comes with an insatiable monster of debt. Face it, college is just a few years of your life, don't compromise your entire life to pay for it. Check out your local community college and thank me later.



Madeleine DeAndreis-Ayres is a proud COS alumnus and looks forward to the 50th anniversary of the Performing Arts department in October. Contact the COS Alumni Department for more information.

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THEATRE

GEOFF RIDDEN

OSF does more with its musicals: they do not have to be the easy option which serve merely to entertain and send audiences out with smiles on their faces.

Music At The Close

OSF does musicals well, and, during Bill Rauch's term as Artistic Director, they have featured prominently in its repertoire. Commercially, there are good reasons to choose to include musicals: they are popular and will bring in an audience which cuts across boundaries of age and race. But OSF does more with its musicals: they do not have to be the easy option which serve merely to entertain and send audiences out with smiles on their faces. Last year's production of *Oklahoma!* pushed boundaries, and *Hairspray - The Broadway Musical* is similarly challenging.

The show itself is about prejudice surrounding weight and features non-traditional performers—singers and dancers who are not all stereotypically sylph-like, proving that it's rhythm and voice that's important, not your waist measurement. It forced me to confront my own negative reactions to dancers I've seen in community theatre. But this production goes further in its inclusivity: director Christopher Liam Moore casts young people with disabilities, joyfully celebrating their achievement and our common humanity.

The story is also about racial prejudice in Baltimore in the 1960s, and my only reservation is that the distancing in time

and place might just provide a cushion to persuade us that this all happened so long ago in a different world, and we are so much smarter now. The older members of the audience can laugh at the references to green stamps, Eddie Fisher and Debbie Reynolds—and perhaps recall when the Madison was all the rage—but that racism has not disappeared, and it was fitting that the biggest ovation of the performance is given to Greta Oglesby's performance of "I Know Where I've Been".

There is music too in *Cambodian Rock Band*—and loud music, too—I would have thought the title gave that away, but it didn't stop an online complaint about the volume: maybe the complainant should seek out Cambodian String Quarter! Again, the writer, Lauren Yee, and director Chay Yew, avoid the easy option of having a band separate from the actors. This production has a cast of six, five of whom play in the band, and play exceptionally well: Moses Villarama is a very talented bassist. Rather as the distancing of time and place worked to insulate the audience in *Hairspray - The Broadway Musical*, so here, a terrifying plot about oppression, torture and the suppression of Western-style music is made possible because the principal ac-

Continued on page 23

Between Two Knees (2019):
Shyla Lefner (Irma),
Shaun Taylor-Corbett (William),
Derek Garza (Isaiah).



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Down To Earth

Continued from page 16

Are federal regulators looking at Jordan Cove's entire carbon footprint?

The expected direct emissions reported by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is only a small piece of the greenhouse gas emissions linked to the project. But this is where things get a bit squishy.

First, you have to look at the gas before it gets to Jordan Cove, from where it's being produced in the Rockies to the system of pipelines that deliver it to Coos Bay. There's a big concern here about natural gas leaking from pipelines and wells. Natural gas is methane before it's burned. Methane is more than 80 times more potent than carbon dioxide, as for climate change.

A climate organization called Oil Change International used a middle-of-the-road methane leakage estimate and found the life cycle emissions for Jordan Cove would be about 36.8 million metric tons a year—about 17 times higher than the emissions in Oregon alone.

What about the emissions from LNG after it leaves Oregon?

The burning of liquefied natural gas is by far the largest chunk of emissions associated with the project. Jordan Cove makes the argument that the LNG they're exporting will actually be replacing some of the coal burned in China to make electricity. And consequently, the global production of CO₂ would be less with natural gas in the mix.

"Reducing carbon in the environment is a global goal and it requires global solutions. And I think Oregon can take that as an opportunity to use this project to do that," Jordan Cove's Cadotte said.

The Oregon Global Warming Commission's Duncan is especially interested in these lifecycle emissions and the overall climate impacts of the Jordan Cove project. He said much of the emphasis examining the impacts of Jordan Cove has been focused on land use questions, like the effect on private property rights.

"In many ways this is sort of typical of our society and economy," Duncan said. "We tend to focus on the foreground. Not that the foreground is unimportant, but the consequences down the road are exponentially more important."



Jes Burns is the Southern Oregon reporter for Oregon Public Broadcasting's Science and Environment unit. She's based at Jefferson Public Radio and works collaboratively with JPR's newsroom to create original journalism that helps citizens examine how environmental issues unfolding in their own backyards intersect with national issues. Her work can be heard and seen on public radio and television stations throughout the Pacific Northwest.

Theatre

Continued from page 21

tors all play that music. This has the effect of defusing the emotion which has been generated by these very same performers, rather like the ending of performances of Shakespeare with a dance (as has been the practice at the Globe in London) even when the play is a tragedy.

Joe Ngo and James Ryen were the mainstays of this powerful production at the performance I saw. I will not give the plot away, but I very much admired the scenes in the second half when Ngo's character, Chum, was interrogated: the writing there reminded me of Pinter in its intensity. When Daisuke Tsuji performs the role of Duch there is a similar tension in these scenes, and he is as menacing as James Ryen.

The final production in this fine opening set of plays at OSF was the world premiere of *Between Two Knees*, directed by Eric Ting, and this is a simply astonishing piece of work which deserves to sell out and to go on to be staged elsewhere. It was written by a comedy troupe, the 1491s, which had never before attempted a full-length play, so the risk taken by Bill Rauch in handing over this commission was huge: his faith is amply rewarded. I have sometimes wondered in the past that the diversity of the cast on the OSF stage is not reflected by the diversity in the audience. This sophisticated satire takes full cognisance of that disparity: it is a production about Native American history designed for an audience of white people, and designed to confront that audience. It was, at times, uncomfortable, and designed to be so: after the intermission, attention was drawn to the people who had already left.

The humor was not always subtle—a game show on choosing your favorite massacre, for example, and a boarding school with manic nuns and priests—although not everyone would have picked up that the pre-show music consisted of popular songs about Indians recorded by white artists (think "Running Bear" by Johnny Preston: I bought that record!). The material on cultural appropriation was devastating in its accuracy, especially in the hippie wedding ceremony, and the aim to outlaw dream-catchers. Even the set was satiric, incorporating as it did the logos of brands and sports teams which have used Native American names. OSF have a new star in the amazing Rachel Crowl—and there is music at the close: a jolly little number called "So Long, White People!" Outrageous and outstanding.

Final footnote: recently, a friend posted a quotation on Facebook "There is nothing in the world so much like a prayer as music is—Wm. Shakespeare". It's actually William P. Merrill: one of the many lines attributed to Shakespeare because it sounds poetic so Shakespeare must have written it. It's a pity, because it would have made a great title for this column!



Geoff Ridden has taught in universities in Africa, Europe and North America. Since moving to Ashland in 2008, he has become a familiar figure on radio, in the theatre, in the lecture hall and on the concert stage. He is artistic director of the Classic Readings Theatre Company and has a particular interest in adaptations of the plays of Shakespeare. Email geoff.ridden@gmail.com

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 4:00pm All Things Considered
 6:30pm The Daily
 7:00pm Exploring Music
 8:00pm State Farm Music Hall

4:00pm All Things Considered
 5:00pm New York Philharmonic
 7:00pm State Farm Music Hall

Sunday

5:00am Weekend Edition
 9:00am Millennium of Music
 10:00am Sunday Baroque
 12:00pm Siskiyou Music Hall
 2:00pm Performance Today Weekend
 4:00pm All Things Considered
 5:00pm Chicago Symphony Orchestra
 7:00pm Center Stage From Wolf Trap
 8:00pm State Farm Music Hall

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 8:00am First Concert
 10:00am Opera
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 3:00pm The Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center

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Royal Opera House

July 6 – *Billy Budd* by Benjamin Britten
 July 13 – *Andrea Chénier*
 by Umberto Giordano
 July 20 – *Adina* by Gioachino Rossini
 July 27 – *Orfeo et Euridice* by Christoph Willibald Gluck
 August 3 – *Attila* by Giuseppe Verdi



COURTESY: LYRIC OPERA OF CHICAGO

Lyric Opera of Chicago

August 10 – *Norma* by Vincenzo Bellini
 August 17 – *The Magic Flute*
 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
 August 24 – *Lucia di Lammermoor* by
 Domenico Gaetano Maria Donizetti
 August 31 – *Don Quichotte*
 by Jules Massenet

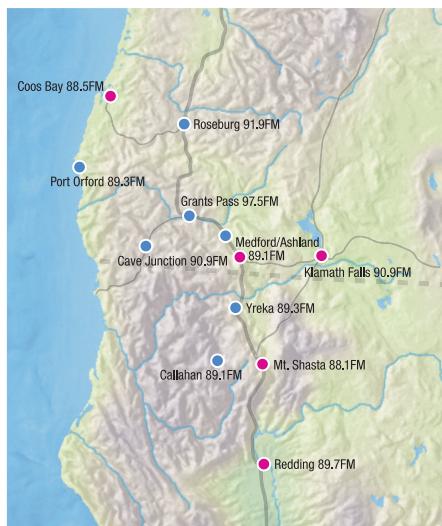


CREDIT: CATHERINE ASHMORE

ABOVE: The extraordinary soprano Sondra Radvanovsky sings *Norma*.

LEFT: Jacques Imbrailo as Billy Budd.

Rhythm & News Service



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 6:00pm World Café
 8:00pm Undercurrents
 3:00am World Café

Saturday

5:00am Weekend Edition
 9:00am Wait Wait...Don't Tell Me!
 10:00am Ask Me Another
 11:00am Radiolab
 12:00pm E-Town
 1:00pm Mountain Stage
 3:00pm Live From Here with Chris Thile
 5:00pm All Things Considered

6:00pm American Rhythm
 8:00pm Q the Music / 99% Invisible
 9:00pm The Retro Lounge
 10:00pm Late Night Blues
 12:00am Undercurrents

Sunday

5:00am Weekend Edition
 9:00am TED Radio Hour
 10:00am This American Life
 11:00am The Moth Radio Hour
 12:00pm Jazz Sunday
 2:00pm American Routes
 4:00pm Sound Opinions
 5:00pm All Things Considered
 6:00pm The Folk Show
 9:00pm Live From Here with Chris Thile
 11:00pm Mountain Stage
 1:00am Undercurrents

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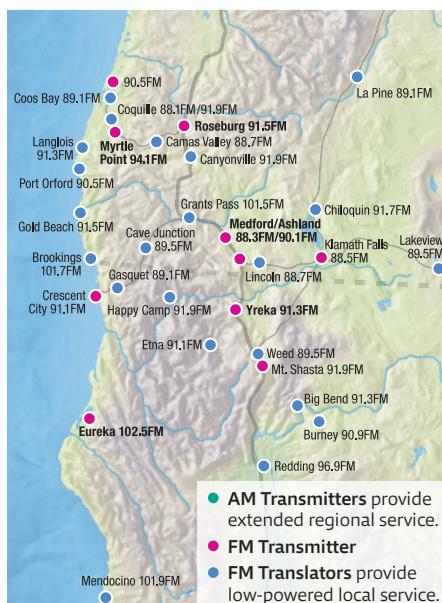
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Cave Junction 90.9 FM

Grants Pass 97.5 FM
Port Orford 89.3 FM

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News & Information Service



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 7:00am 1A
 8:00am The Jefferson Exchange
 10:00am The Takeaway
 11:00am Here & Now
 1:00pm BBC News Hour
 1:30pm The Daily
 2:00pm 1A
 3:00pm Fresh Air
 4:00pm PRI's The World
 5:00pm On Point
 7:00pm Fresh Air (repeat)
 8:00pm The Jefferson Exchange
 (repeat of 8am broadcast)
 10:00pm BBC World Service

Saturday

5:00am BBC World Service
 7:00am WorldLink
 8:00am Day 6
 9:00am Freakonomics Radio
 10:00am Planet Money
 11:00am Hidden Brain
 12:00pm Living on Earth
 1:00pm Science Friday
 3:00pm To the Best of Our Knowledge
 5:00pm Politics with Amy Walter
 6:00pm Selected Shorts
 7:00pm BBC World Service

Sunday

5:00am BBC World Service
 7:00am Inside Europe
 8:00am On The Media
 9:00am Innovation Hub
 10:00am Reveal
 11:00am This American Life
 12:00pm TED Radio Hour
 1:00pm Political Junkie
 2:00pm Fresh Air Weekend
 3:00pm Milk Street Radio
 4:00pm Travel with Rick Steves
 5:00pm To the Best of Our Knowledge
 7:00pm BBC World Service

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TALENT

KAGI AM 930
GRANTS PASS

KTBR AM 950
ROSEBURG

KRVM AM 1280
EUGENE

KSYC AM 1490
YREKA

KMJC AM 620
MT. SHASTA

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MENDOCINO

KNHM 91.5 FM
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Angela Cheng, piano

Masterworks 2
OCTOBER 18–20, 2019

American Extravaganza
Griffes: The Pleasure Dome of
Kubla Khan
Barber: Violin Concerto
Elena Urioste, violin
Gershwin: Porgy & Bess:
Symphonic Picture



Elena Urioste, violin

Masterworks 5
FEBRUARY 21–23, 2020

*Chinese New Year
Celebration*
Beethoven: Symphony No. 1
He/Chen: The Butterfly Lovers
Violin Concerto
Nancy Zhou, violin
Beethoven: Symphony No. 2



Nancy Zhou, violin

Masterworks 3
NOVEMBER 15–17, 2019

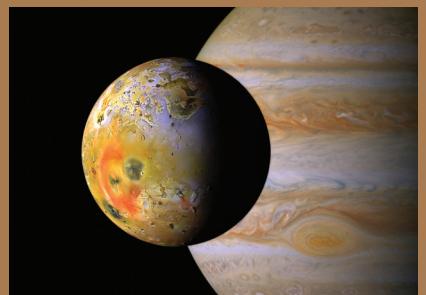
Addictive Romance
Wagner: Tristan und Isolde:
Prelude & Liebestod
Strauss: Horn Concerto No. 2
Jennifer Montone, horn
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 4



Jennifer Montone, horn

Masterworks 6
APRIL 17–19, 2020

Nature's Passion
Novák: In the Tatras
Hemenger: Ozymandias
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Holst: The Planets



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Recordings

DON MATTHEWS

Animals In Music

The sounds of nature, especially the songs of animals have been an inspiration for human beings for as long as history, myth, or memory can tell us. We have no way of knowing what humans' earliest songs sounded like since they were not notated and not recorded, but it is believed that many of them involved imitations of animal sounds.

One of the early examples that I know of, a piece I actually performed while in college, is a composition by the French Renaissance composer Clément Janequin. He wrote more than 250 chansons and "Le chant des oiseaux" (The song of the birds) is one of his most often performed chansons. He uses word painting and imitates bird sounds in place of actual words by using syllables like *fa ri ro, ti ti pi ti and ticun, ticun frian frian* where the 'r' is rolled along the explosive sounds 't', 'f', 'p' and 'k'.

Baroque composers wrote many pieces inspired by nature; William Williams composed a trio sonata with the subtitle, "In Imitation of Birds". The piece begins with a recorder playing one long note and then two notes up and down, starting slowly and getting faster to imitate perhaps the sound of a bird. Then, another recorder player answers the first player and there is a bit of playful back and forth.

Jean-Philippe Rameau wrote many keyboard suites with many movements that have descriptive titles like "La poule" (the hen). The harpsichordist plays one note, repeated slowly at first, and then faster and faster which leads to several notes played in a kind of a roll upward. The pattern repeats and you get the impression of chickens pecking and scratching.

Joseph Haydn wrote 104 symphonies and quite a few have nicknames including *Symphony No. 82*, "L'Ours" (The Bear). There is a bagpipe type drone in the final movement which is supposed have reminded Parisians of a dancing or circus bear. Mozart has an unusual connection to birds in his *Piano Concerto No. 17 in G major*. In May 1784, he bought a starling for a pet and according to Mozart, the bird could whistle all the notes of the melody in the first five measures of the final movement, except for one, which he sang a half-step sharp. Mozart copied down in his diary the bird's version of the tune, including the 'wrong note'.

The first piece of classical music that I heard with the sound of birds was Beethoven's great *Pastoral* symphony. In the last minute of the movement called "Scene by the Brook" Beethoven creates bird chatter by using a flute for the nightingale,

According to Mozart, the bird could whistle all the notes of the melody in the first five measures of the final movement, except for one, which he sang a half-step sharp.



oboe for the quail, and two clarinets for the cuckoo. Berlioz copied the effect for two of the birds in the pastoral third movement of his *Symphonie Fantastique*.

In *The Carnival of the Animals* by Saint-Saëns and *Peter and the Wolf* by Prokofiev, we have representations of more than just birds. Saint-Saëns loved animals and supposedly preferred them to people. In his *Carnival*, he portrays various animals with humor and affection including the majestic roar of lions, bounding kangaroos and more. Prokofiev's *Peter and the Wolf*, which was first performed at a children's concert, assigns an instrumental sound to each character in the story. The cat is represented by the clarinet, the wolf by three horns and so on. Of course, you also have plenty of ducks and geese to add to the variety.

There are at least two American composers who make their contribution two very different settings. In Ferde Grofé's *Grand Canyon Suite*, the section called "On the Trail" features a depiction of a stubborn mule who is reluctant to get moving and finally relents, clip-clopping along with a few more interruptions as he goes.

Alan Hovhaness' *And God Created Great Whales* combines orchestral sounds with recorded whale songs, including those of the humpback whale and the bowhead. In between these songs the trombones and violins imitate the whale sounds through long glissandi.

These are just a few of the many examples of Classical composers turning to the sound of nature for inspiration. For an opportunity to hear some of these and more, you can see and hear YouTube clips of performance of most of these pieces and that might give you some idea of the ingenious ways that composers turn to the natural world in their compositions.

You can also go to ScienceWorks Hands-on Museum in Ashland for their current exhibit Wild Music: Sounds and Songs of Life until September. And, of course, you can tune into JPR's *Classics & News* service at 8am on Saturday mornings to hear the sound of many birds joining Handel's "Country Dance" from the *Water Music*.



Don Matthews is JPR's Classical Music Director and hosts *First Concert* on the *Classics & News* service.

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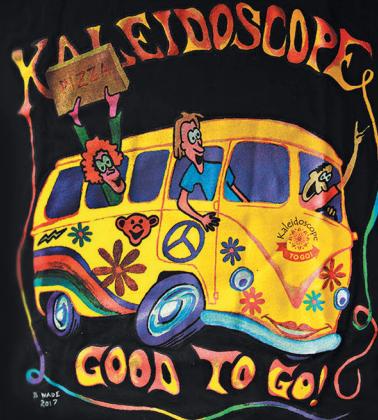
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LIAM MORIARTY

To Infinity, And Beyond!

When I was promoted last month to be JPR's news director, I got a little flash of *déjà vu*. Mostly, that's because this is the second time I've held that title in the JPR newsroom.

Starting in 2017, my family and I spent a school year in the AuThe first time was in late 2002. At that point, I was the only professional journalist on staff at the station. My main job was to lead an ever-shifting crew of eager students and community volunteers in the task of producing the *Jefferson Daily*. Some longtime listeners will recall the *Jefferson Daily* was JPR's half-hour regional news magazine, sort of a local version of *All Things Considered*, which we aired weekday afternoons as part of ATC.

In 2005, I left JPR and moved to Europe. I spent most of the next 8 years shuttling between freelancing from France for US-based public radio stations and working in Seattle for NPR member station KPLU. By the time I returned to JPR in 2013 as a reporter and producer, the *Jefferson Daily* had been cancelled and the news department consisted of *Jefferson Exchange* talk show host (and news director) Geoffrey Riley, along with his producer, Charlotte Duran. I went to work as JPR's first full-time reporter, mostly creating longer news features about events and issues in Oregon and California.

Fast-forward more than 5 years ... JPR is now in a new, state-of-the-art broadcast facility with a newsroom easily four times the size of the one from which my crew had produced the *Jefferson Daily*.

During that time we've been gradually beefing up the news department. We began hosting OPB environment reporter Jes Burns, who works in the JPR newsroom but is assigned and edited from Portland. As part of that partnership with Oregon Public Broadcasting, we air all of Jes' reports on JPR and as well as posting them on ijpr.org.

Former JPR program director John Baxter returned part-time to help produce the *Jefferson Exchange*. He was later joined by April Ehrlich who serves not only as co-producer on the *Exchange*, but as local host of *Morning Edition*. April also does reporting on local and regional news. And Angela Decker

Continued on page 31

We're targeting the end of summer to have all the new staff on board and working to boost the news coverage we offer to our listeners and online viewers.

JPR NEWS TEAM



LIAM MORIARTY



JOHN BAXTER



JES BURNS



APRIL EHRЛИCH



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JPR
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On The Scene

Continued from page 29

joined the newsroom to share *Morning Edition* hosting duties. She does some reporting, as well.

Now that we're in the new, larger facility, the next phase of JPR's news department expansion is unfolding. With the hiring of a full-time news director (as the role expanded, Geoff Riley preferred to focus his energies on the *Jefferson Exchange*), we'll be hiring to fill my former role as regional news reporter. Plus, we'll be adding a new full-time reporter position.

By the time we're done, the JPR newsroom will be home to five full-time journalists, as many as four part-timers and a smattering of freelancers, students and interns. We're targeting the end of summer to have all the new staff on board and working to boost the news coverage we offer to our listeners and online viewers.

With this increase in news capacity, we're refocusing on our commitment to serve our communities in Southern Oregon and Northern California. The issues we're facing in this region—rural economic development, affordable housing, environmental protection, wildfire and smoke impacts, strained local school and public safety budgets, increasing homelessness and more—require an informed citizenry. To come together to work on solving these problems, we need to have a common base of knowledge and understanding.

That's our job; to delve into these complex issues, to look at them from different angles, to seek a diversity of informed viewpoints and to highlight potential ways of making things better.

As JPR gears up to bring the resources of a bigger, more focused newsroom to bear on this challenge, I'll make one promise; that we'll do our utmost to use the skills, talents and professional know-how in our news department to deliver to you the news *you* need, to be that informed citizen our *communities* need.

Liam Moriarty has been covering news in the Pacific Northwest for more than 20 years. After a stint as JPR's News Director from 2002 to 2005, Liam covered the environment in Seattle, then reported on European issues from France. He returned to JPR in 2013 as a regional reporter. Now, Liam is once again News Director, overseeing the expansion of the news department and leading the effort to make JPR the go-to source for news in Southern Oregon and Northern California.



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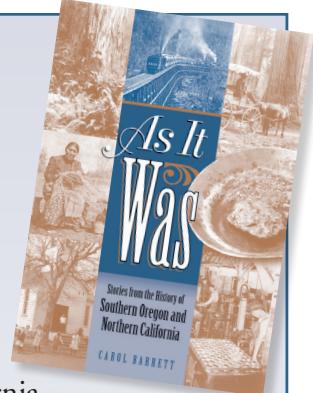
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DON KAHLE

According to a 6-1 majority, no one should be allowed to rummage through our lid-covered trash bins without a search warrant.

Privacy Protections Will Lead to More Surveillance

I like privacy as much as the next guy—just not quite as much as the guy who comes after that. For better or for worse, that guy is often a courtroom judge who thinks about the next thing, but not the thing after that. Curbside recycling and on-street parking may have to change to comply with recent judicial rulings. The court decisions could lead to more surveillance, not less.

On May 9, the Oregon Supreme Court ruled that government authorities may not sort through our trash, even after we've left it on the public street for haulers to carry away. Police suspected a couple in Lebanon of producing methamphetamine, so they asked trash haulers—without a search warrant—to set aside their trash for criminal investigation.

Police found incriminating evidence in the trash, and the couple was convicted. But Oregon's top judges ruled that the deal between police and the hauler was an invasion of privacy. According to a 6-1 majority, no one should be allowed to rummage through our lid-covered trash bins without a search warrant.

Do you feel safer? Enjoy it while it lasts, because our recycling efforts will now get more difficult. Since lid-covered bins at the curb now carry a presumption of privacy, we'll be unable to detect which households are not following current recycling rules. Entire truckloads of fouled recyclables will be redirected to the dump.

Who is still attempting to recycle grease-stained pizza boxes, or tissue paper, or unrinsed dog food cans? Who is guilty of mixing compost with metal and paper, or not noting the category number on plastics? We won't know, and we can't know. Their ignorance is now a matter of personal privacy.

Over time, this may doom commingled recycling in Oregon. Recyclers will host more centralized roundups, where they can scrutinize each arrival from each household before accepting it. Is this the future we see for ourselves in Oregon? The Oregon Supreme Court has set us on that path.

While Oregon judges were redefining the meaning of "thrown out," Ohio judges were expanding privacies of a different stripe.

A federal appeals court in Cincinnati ruled last month that tire-chalking by parking enforcement officials amounts to an unconstitutional search, violating the U.S. Constitution's 4th amendment. The ruling applies only to Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan and Tennessee, but judicial interpretations sometimes spread to other jurisdictions.

Again, it's easy to cheer for the little guy, who literally made a federal case out of tire-chalking. Except that what authorities will be forced to do instead will be worse. They may no longer be allowed to mark a vehicle's tires with chalk, but other methods of surveillance will be allowed that are more intrusive and less obvious.

Photos will be taken of vehicles as they enter and exit a parking space, capturing much more than the tire's placement on the pavement. License plates and photos of the vehicles' inhabitants could become useful to authorities for other purposes. All this can be done without a telltale mark on the pavement that tells us we're being watched.

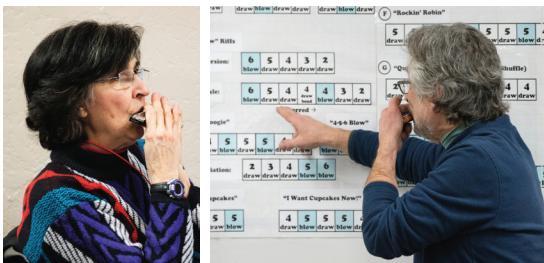


Don Kahle (fridays@dksez.com) writes a column each Friday for *The Register-Guard* and blogs at www.dksez.com.





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PATTI NEIGHMOND

Can You Reshape Your Brain's Response To Pain?

Jeannine, who is 37 and lives in Burbank, Calif., has endured widespread pain since she was 8. She has been examined by dozens of doctors, but none of their X-rays, MRIs or other tests have turned up any evidence of physical injury or damage.

Over the years, desperate for relief, she tried changing her diet, wore belts to correct her posture and exercised to strengthen muscles. Taking lots of ibuprofen helped, she says, but doctors warned her that taking too much could cause gastric bleeding. Nothing else eased her discomfort. On a pain scale of 0 to 10, her pain ranged from "7 to 9, regularly," she says.

Around 50 million Americans suffer from chronic pain. Most of us think of pain as something that arises after a physical injury, accident or damage from an illness or its treatment. But researchers are learning that, in some people, there can be another source of chronic pain.

Repeated exposure to psychological trauma, or deep anxiety or depression—especially in childhood—can leave a physical imprint on the brain that can make some people, like Jeannine, more vulnerable to chronic pain, scientists say. (We are not using her last name for reasons of privacy.)

Jeannine was eventually diagnosed with fibromyalgia—a condition characterized by widespread pain throughout the body, among other symptoms. The cause is unknown and likely varies from person to person.

The pain Jeannine experienced was physical. She'd feel "lightning bolts, kind of going up through my shoulders to my neck to my head," she says. Other times, she'd suddenly experience the shooting pain of sciatica in her legs, and she often suffered from a "grinding pain" in her hips. "I would feel like I can't walk anymore—it was just so very painful to walk."

Then, about eight months ago, a friend suggested something else—emotional awareness and expression therapy.

Jeannine was skeptical. She'd periodically seen a counselor in "intensive therapy" over the years, and still, her terrible pain persisted.

But EAET, she learned from her clinical psychologist, Laura Payne, is a different sort of psychotherapy. It's one of several behavioral therapies (among other interventions) included in a report from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services titled "Pain Management Best Practices." According to the report, published May 9, "Research indicates that EAET has a positive impact on pain intensity, pain interference, and depressive symptoms."

EAET was developed in 2011 by psychologist Mark Lumley at Wayne State University and his colleague Dr. Howard Schubiner. It combines some techniques from traditional talk therapies (such



CREDIT: JESSICA PONS/NPR

Jeannine sorts through a binder of writing assignments from her therapy. In keeping a journal about her past experiences with pain, she noticed that the pain symptoms began when she was around 8—a time of escalating family trauma at home.

as probing a patient's life experience for insight and context) with those of cognitive behavioral therapy, which focuses more on skills training and changing harmful patterns of behavior.

It's an emotion-focused treatment, Lumley says, aimed at helping people who are in widespread, medically unexplained pain.

In a 2017 study of patients with fibromyalgia, Lumley and his colleagues found that EAET decreased widespread pain and other related symptoms for some patients. "In summary," the researchers concluded, "an intervention targeting emotional awareness and expression related to psychosocial adversity and conflict was well-received, more effective than a basic educational intervention, and had some advantages over CBT on pain."

Lumley believes the treatment might also help patients who have other sorts of pain, though that's yet to be proved.

So, how does it work?

For starters, as part of the therapy, Jeannine was asked to begin writing in a daily journal, looking into her past to identify when her problems with pain began.

"I wrote down all the different health symptoms I've had throughout my life," she says, "pain-wise, but also other things"—anything that had caused her distress.

For Jeannine, who grew up in an abusive household, there was a lot of distress, and a lot to write about.

Continued on page 36

"If I was dressed in a way that my dad thought was too provocative, it wasn't anything for him to call me a 'whore,'" she says, "and he'd call my mother that too."

The aggression was also physical, she says. "Lots of pushing, shoving, hitting and certainly a lot of belts in childhood."

It didn't take much therapy for Jeannine to discover something that startled her. The backaches, stomachaches, headaches and even skin problems she suffered in childhood tended to occur around the same time as the hitting and the yelling.

It was "just amazing to make that connection," she says. "I had never really stopped to think about it that way."

As a young adult, Jeannine moved out of the house. The abuse stopped. But her pain didn't.

Lumley says researchers are finding that this is the case for a number of patients with medically unexplained pain. He says studies have followed people prospectively over the course of years, trying to predict who develops widespread chronic pain.

"They clearly show that difficult life experiences, adverse experiences in childhood are later predictors of chronic pain—widespread pain—years later," Lumley says.

Jeannine says the idea that there could be a connection between her pain today and the trauma she suffered during childhood sounded "kind of crazy" initially.

"To me it just doesn't sound logical," she says. "You think about pain like something [that] hits you. Something hurts; it's physical. It's not like something hits you emotionally and then it hurts." But in fact, that's exactly how it can happen, researchers say.

"This is a real phenomenon," says neuroscientist Amy Arnsten, a professor of neuroscience and psychology at Yale School of Medicine. Under healthy conditions, she says, higher circuits in a part of the brain—the prefrontal cortex—can regulate whether individuals feel pain and how much pain they feel.

But these higher brain circuits can weaken and even atrophy when we're exposed to chronic stress, Arnsten says, "especially stressors where we feel uncontrolled or frightened."

Fear, depression and anxiety are the sorts of stressors that can weaken these brain circuits, she says, making people more vulnerable to feeling pain. And if those prefrontal circuits aren't working to help regulate the sensation, Arnsten says, individuals may feel prolonged pain long after a physical injury has healed.

What's more, without proper regulation, she says, the brain can generate pain when there's no physical damage. "The brain actually has pathways where it can go down and control our body," she says, "and actually create a pain response."

And that pain is very real.

The same thing can happen to adults who suffer trauma, Lumley says. But, when it starts in childhood, that sort of cycle can set in motion a lifetime of chronic pain.

"Most people don't necessarily outgrow so easily some of those difficult early-childhood experiences," he says. "Even though one's life might look good now, people still remain haunted, as memories or thoughts about family come to the fore."

And that was what was happening to Jeannine at a specific time every day during the week.

"Literally on the drive home, I would start getting pain," she says.

At first she thought it might have to do with her long commute or maybe how she was sitting. So she got better lumbar support and put "heating elements" in the car's seat.

But in therapy she realized it wasn't the car or the commute. It was going home.

"Nothing bad is meeting me here on the drive home," she says. "But when I was younger, walking home was like, 'Ahhh, I go back there again?' It was just a dreadful feeling of 'Now I have to go back to that environment.' My house never felt like a safe place for me."

Fear, she realized, had carried over into her relationships as an adult too, even though she's now happily married and holds a good management job in a large corporation. She had become deeply hesitant to ever express negative feelings she feared might alienate family, friends or colleagues at work.

"So I decided not to speak honestly. That was my M.O.," Jeannine says. And that would often be followed by physical pain. In her mind, in such instances, it was easier just to deal with the pain than run the risk of losing the emotional connection with people she cared about.

Today, using the tools of EAET, Jeannine says she has learned how to confront what happened to her as a child and begin the process of healing as an adult. She has learned to be more honest with herself and others about what she really thinks and what she wants.

Lumley says EAET helps some patients look beneath the shame, fear and guilt they may be feeling now to emotions they experienced during the abuse but long suppressed—anger, sadness or distress over the loss of love.

Patients have to face their fears head-on, Lumley says.

"Part of facing it means talking about it, giving it some expression with your words and your face and your body."

"The insight and perspective we get from therapy can help us feel more in control," neuroscientist Arnsten says, "and that can put higher brain circuits back online and allow them to regulate our pain pathways, just as they would in a healthy brain."

Payne, Jeannine's therapist, says Jeannine's journey to health wasn't easy. "It got very tough and the pain got a lot worse, and it became more persistent."

But Jeannine persevered and worked with Payne to complete all the written exercises and discussions that were part of the treatment.

Just months after beginning therapy, Jeannine began to engage in conversations she had long avoided—being more honest about her feelings with colleagues and her family. "It was the hardest thing I've ever done in my life," she says.

Now, this is a relatively new therapy, and so far the published evidence of its effectiveness is largely based on one study. More research, with larger studies, is needed to truly gauge its worth.

But Jeannine says the therapy worked for her. Today, she doesn't avoid situations, people or potential confrontations. She's relieved. And happy. And her pain, she says, is way down. On some days, she has no pain at all.

DAN CHARLES

Why Food Reformers Have Mixed Feelings About Eco-Labels

Take a walk through the grocery store; the packages are talking to you, proclaiming their moral virtue, appealing to your ideals: organic, cage-free, fair trade.

When I dug into the world of eco-labels recently, I was surprised to find that some of the people who know these labels best are ambivalent about them.

Take Rebecca Thistlethwaite, for example. She has spent most of her life trying to build a better food system, one that's good for the environment and humane for animals. Right now, she directs the Niche Meat Processor Assistance Network, which helps young farmers figure out how to make a living at it.

"I would never do away with labels. I think farmers need to be able to tell their story," she says. The words "organic" or "pasture raised" can help tell that story.

Yet many of these labels also frustrate her. There's often a gap between what they seem to promise and what they actually deliver. Marketing fills that gap.

For instance, "free-range" eggs probably came from hens that spent most or all of their lives indoors. And then there's "non-GMO."

When I mention this label, Thistlethwaite lets out a sigh. "I'm going to say, offhand, that is probably my least favorite label," she says.

Non-GMO means, of course, that this food wasn't made from genetically modified crops. There are GMO versions of corn, soybeans, canola and sugar beets, along with a few other crops.

But companies now are printing that non-GMO label on things like strawberries or mangoes, which are never genetically modified. "They're doing it to differentiate themselves, even though their product is exactly the same as everything else on the shelf," Thistlethwaite says. "It's primarily a market-driven label that big industry really loves."

Food companies love it, apparently, because people think that non-GMO is somehow good for the environment; maybe it means less pesticide spraying.

But that's not what it means.

"Non-GMO crops are still conventionally grown, with synthetic pesticides and fertilizers. There's no significant environmental benefit," Thistlethwaite says.

"Organic," on the other hand, really does mean that the food was grown without synthetic pesticides and fertilizer. Matthew Dillon, director of agriculture policy and programs for the company Clif Bar, thinks it's the most trustworthy eco-label. "It's fully transparent. It's enforced by law. It's got teeth to it," he says.



But the organic industry also sometimes overpromises, he says. It markets organic produce as healthier for you, the consumer. The evidence for that, though, is weak. There's much stronger evidence that it's better for the environment. "It makes a difference primarily to farmers, to rural communities, to soil health, to animal welfare," Dillon says.

An even deeper problem with labels came up as I was talking with Kim Elena Ionescu, chief sustainability officer for the Specialty Coffee Association.

We were talking about the benefits of fair trade coffee. Ionescu explained that most fair trade products come from small farmers who are organized into cooperatives and that the certification guarantees a minimum price for their products.

"And chances are you're making somebody's life better?" I ask.

Ionescu pauses for a few seconds. "I hope so," she says.

"You don't sound super-convinced," I say.

"Well that's where I feel like the marketing piece gets tricky," Ionescu says, and explains that a minimum price, even when

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it's 30 percent above the market price, as it is today, may not be enough to lift a small coffee producer out of poverty.

"I mean, it's possible that that producer has a very small amount of land, and there is no price high enough to make that tiny plot of land a viable economic support system for that family," she says.

Or, as Thistlethwaite put it, "Labels are like Band-Aids. They're superficial, kind of feel-good solutions to systemic problems."

Buying food with labels like organic, or "grass-fed," may not do much to preserve wildlife habitat or slow down global warming.

This may seem depressing. But Matthew Dillon, at Clif Bar, says it shouldn't be. Consumers actually should feel relieved, he says. "They should, first of all, understand that improving the food system is not all on them. That they shouldn't feel guilt and shame about the purchases they make."

Our individual shopping decisions are not going to solve these big problems, he says. But political decisions, like better environmental regulations, really could. That's what people really ought to focus on, he says.

Some ethical labels and what they mean

Organic

It's the biggest and best-known eco-label. Organic farmers follow rules that ban synthetic pesticides and fertilizer. The use of genetically engineered ingredients is prohibited, and there are minimum standards for humane treatment of animals. Organically raised cattle or chickens consume only organic feed, which is the main reason organic eggs are more expensive. Organic farmers may use composted animal manure as fertilizer and control pests with natural predators or by rotating their crops.



The organic standards are monitored by a network of private companies or organizations that certify each organic farmer or processor. Violations of the organic standards also can be prosecuted as federal crimes.

Non-GMO

These foods are largely free of ingredients from genetically modified crops—which at this point are mainly corn, soybeans, sugar beets and canola. The most popular non-GMO label, displaying a butterfly logo, is managed by the nonprofit Non-GMO Project. There is nothing in this standard that requires any particular farming practices, though. Unless they also are certified organic, non-GMO crops typically are grown with conventional pesticides.

Cage-Free

These eggs came from chickens that are not housed in wire cages. They're still indoors, though. "They're living on the floor of a barn," Rebecca Thistlethwaite says. "There may be some perches in there, but they're packed in pretty tightly." Many of

these cage-free chicken houses are very large, containing tens of thousands of birds. This label only applies to eggs because chickens grown for their meat aren't ever kept in cages.

Free Range

Under the USDA's definition, "free-range" eggs must come from hens that have some access to the outdoors. Thistlethwaite, though, considers this label misleading. "You could have a large barn with 100,000 hens in it, and just a couple little doors," she says. "You go visit that kind of farm, and there might be 30 hens outside that figured out how to climb out those doors."

Pasture Raised

This label, if it's backed by a credible certifying organization, actually means a great deal. Pasture-raised chickens actually spend much of their time foraging on pasture. This usually means that they are moved to different pastures on a regular basis. Thistlethwaite says consumers should beware of egg producers who are trying to put that label on their products without actually doing the work. Look for certifications that are enforced. The one that Thistlethwaite prefers is "Animal Welfare Approved." Consumer Reports also has put together a guide.

Grass-fed

This label is mainly found on beef. It means that the cattle never were confined in a conventional feedlot and fed a grain-heavy diet. Much of the grass-fed beef that you'll see in American grocery stores is ground beef, often from Australia. If you search for it, though, you can also find grass-fed steaks and other cuts of beef from cattle raised in the United States. Once again, Thistlethwaite suggests that consumers look for third-party certification, for instance, from the American Grass-fed Association.

Fair Trade

This label appears most often on coffee or chocolate, but sometimes on bananas. It is managed and verified by a couple of different fair trade certifying organizations. Fair trade coffee producers are guaranteed a minimum price for their product. Historically, that minimum price is higher than the standard market price. Right now, it's 30% more. For the most part, fair trade products also were grown by small farmers who are organized into cooperatives.



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"Right now, if you ask what is the current cap-and-trade market doing to reduce carbon emissions [in California], I think the answer is not very much."

— Severin Borenstein, Energy Market Expert,
University of California, Berkeley

Contentious Oregon Climate Plan Takes Lessons From California's Mistakes

Oregon is on track to become the second U.S. state to pass an economy-wide cap-and-trade system to regulate greenhouse gas emissions. But while emulating the first such program (in California), Oregon also hopes to avoid repeating its mistakes.

Oregon's plan, like California's, would set a cap on greenhouse gas emissions that would come down over time. It would also create a market for companies to buy and trade a limited number of pollution permits. Ultimately, it aims to reduce emissions to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050.

But the bill to create the program is so contentious, it is opposed by both industry and some environmental justice advocates, who have broken ranks with environmental supporters to speak out against it.

While industry groups argue that cap-and-trade will drive up energy costs and put their businesses at risk, opponents with environmental justice groups say too many industry-backed loopholes make cap-and-trade ineffective.

Balancing risks and benefits

Oregon lawmakers have spent years debating how to design a cap-and-trade system that balances the risks of hurting the economy with the benefits of reducing emissions.

"Science has told us we have a very short window to really start to transition the way we have generated energy writ large," says Oregon State Rep. Karin Power, a co-author of the bill. "We literally can't move fast enough."

Power says higher prices for fossil fuels under cap-and-trade will help steer the economy toward cleaner energy.

Her bill would require the state's largest polluters to buy permits to cover their greenhouse gas emissions. It would invest the money earned from those permits into energy conservation and renewable energy, like solar and wind, to spur more emission reductions.

The program would cover about 80% of the state's reported greenhouse gas emissions, including those coming from gasoline and diesel, natural gas and electric power plants.

To reduce economic harm, the bill offers free pollution permits, or allowances, to industries that run a higher risk of going out of business or leaving the state because of the added costs of a cap-and-trade system. Lawmakers have also created a rebate system to offset natural gas price hikes and added another bill that directs revenue to low-income households to help with higher fuel prices.



CREDIT: BRADLEY W. PARKS/NPR

Plants like this Darigold dairy processing facility in Portland, Ore., may see higher energy prices under a cap-and-trade plan to limit greenhouse gas emissions.

"We've been looking for ways to smooth out the program for people on fixed incomes, or low-income people in Oregon, while still acknowledging that we need to do our part to reduce emissions," Power says.

Learning from California

Oregon has the benefit of learning from California's cap-and-trade program. But that's where things get complicated.

Severin Borenstein, an energy market expert at the University of California, Berkeley, says before the 2008 recession, California set its emissions cap too high, thinking the economy would grow faster than it did.

That has created a problem where there are more than enough pollution permits to go around, so it's cheap and easy for companies to stay under the cap without actually reducing their emissions.

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NPR/OPB Environment

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"I definitely think Oregon should be doing something different than California has done," Borenstein says. "Right now, if you ask what the current cap-and-trade market is doing to reduce carbon emissions, I think the answer is not very much."

Lawmaker Power says there's debate over whether California set its cap too high, though she acknowledges general agreement that carbon prices have been too low to spur emission reductions. She is hoping Oregon can avoid that problem.

Borenstein says other cap-and-trade programs—in Europe and in Eastern U.S. states involved in the program known as the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative—have also set emissions caps high enough that they haven't had much impact on emissions.

"The problem is wherever you set the cap, it's very, very hard to predict what the business-as-usual emissions of your economy are going to be five or 10 years from now," he says.

One of his key recommendations is to set minimum and maximum prices for pollution permits to prevent the program from having too little—or too much—impact on energy prices and emissions.

Power says Oregon's plan does that, and also uses past years of greenhouse gas reporting to develop "a more realistic and stable perspective on what emissions are and where they should be."

Environmental justice groups splinter

Khan Pham with the Oregon environmental justice group OPAL is part of a coalition of groups around the world that are speaking out against Oregon's bill and carbon pricing schemes more broadly.

Pham says emissions from some oil refineries have increased under California's program, because cap-and-trade allows that as long as a company pays for extra pollution permits.

"It's really pay-to-pollute, and we need to stop polluters from polluting," Pham says. "It's had a disproportionate impact on low-income communities and communities of color."

One study found 52% of California's regulated companies increased their annual greenhouse gas emissions and that many of them are located near disadvantaged communities.

Pham says other kinds of regulations, such as requirements for low-carbon transportation fuel and more renewable sources of electricity, are working better than cap-and-trade to reduce emissions in California. Oregon also has those additional requirements, and Pham says she would like to see more direct regulations like those.

She also points to new research that finds California may have counted up to 80 million tons of carbon dioxide reductions through its forest carbon offset program that didn't actually happen.

Under the cap-and-trade programs in both Oregon and California, companies can buy carbon offsets to cover up to 8% of their emissions. The offsets can come from projects that manage forestland to store more carbon by not cutting down trees.

But those carbon savings are difficult to validate and can be undermined by more logging elsewhere.

"I think cap-and-trade encourages accounting schemes that can make it seem like there's emissions reductions," Pham says. "Our concern is that this prevents us from finding the real solutions, because it gives people the impression that we're actually doing something to address climate change."

"It makes sense to go to the top of the food chain and regulate those polluters, and use the funds to invest in clean energy across the state." — Shilpa Joshi, Renew Oregon

Confident about better results

Shilpa Joshi with Renew Oregon says OPAL is "an anomaly and an outlier" in Oregon and that dozens of other environmental groups—including ones that represent farmworkers, Native American tribes, low-income Latino communities, and vulnerable populations—adamantly support Oregon's cap-and-trade plan.

Those groups have worked to ensure the bill will reduce pollution and invest in the communities most impacted by climate change, she says, and they agree that cap-and-trade—while not the only policy needed to address climate change—is the best way to get both emission reductions and the revenue to fund a cleaner economy.

"We need to get off fossil fuels as fast as possible," Joshi says. "It makes sense to go to the top of the food chain and regulate those polluters and use the funds to invest in clean energy across the state."

Oregon Gov. Kate Brown says state regulators plan to have tighter controls to prevent any miscalculation of carbon offsets and emission reductions.

"We're really working on creating a unique approach to Oregon that will prevent gaming of the system," Brown says.

Oregon's bill is 10 times longer and far more detailed than what California passed in 2006, and it sets some pollution permits aside as a cushion, so the state can shift course if needed.

Brown says it could be the national model.

"Oregon is a small state," she says. "And if we can do it, that means states like Minnesota and Connecticut and Kansas can do this, and do this in a way that will ensure their economies thrive, and make sure we're reducing greenhouse gas emissions."

That is, if Oregon's cap-and-trade plan works better than California's.

UNDER-GROUND HISTORY

CHELSEA ROSE

Yu and Chao's speeches not only made history by speaking for the railroad workers who worked and died along the transcontinental line, but these two Chinese American women added their strong voices to a narrative that has long been dominated by White men.

Celebrating The Golden Spike

In early May of 1969 five Chinese Americans left San Francisco, California for Ogden, Utah to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Golden Spike ceremony that marked the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad. This monumental achievement is credited with changing the United States of America (and beyond), by connecting the nation from sea to shining sea. The Transcontinental Railroad allowed for the efficient mass transportation of people, goods, and ideas across vast distances, and also led to increased Western settlement and the further displacement of Indigenous populations. This feat was made possible by the more than 10,000 Chinese railroad workers that cleared the grade through the forests, laid tracks across deserts, and blasted tunnels through the mountains.

Phillip C. Choy, noted historian and president of the Chinese Historical Society of America, travelled to the centennial celebration to speak on behalf of the Chinese American railroad workers. Disappointment began when Choy was bumped from the schedule of speakers at the last minute, and deepened when Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe famously asked "who else but Americans could have laid 10 miles of track in 12 hours?" (Chinese and Irish immigrants, that's who.) This snub was a devastating insult to Choy and the Chinese American community, leaving many determined that the next celebration would be different.

May 10, 2019 marked the 150th anniversary of the golden spike, and once again thousands flocked to Promontory Point outside of Ogden, Utah to celebrate. However, this time there were over 400 Chinese Americans in attendance, many of whom were descendants of the very men who built the line. Among the speakers were Elaine Chao, the first Chinese American to ever serve as Transportation Secretary, and Connie Young Yu, descendant of Chinese railroad worker Lee Wong Sang. Yu's parents were among the small group who made the pilgrimage 50 years earlier. Her mother, Mary Lee Young, was the only Chinese railroad worker descendant at the centennial celebration and had a blue silk dress made especially for the occasion. As Yu took the stage at the 2019 sesquicentennial to speak on behalf of the thousands of Chinese railroad workers that were receiving their long-overdue

recognition, she wore that same dress. Yu and Chao's speeches not only made history by speaking for the railroad workers who worked and died along the transcontinental line, but these two Chinese American women added their strong voices to a narrative that has long been dominated by White men.

The 150th Golden Spike Celebrations that just occurred in Utah and beyond were a long time in the making. The Chinese Railroad Workers Descendants Association created a multi-day conference surrounding the commemorative event, which included field trips, lectures, and documentary screenings. The Stanford-led Chinese Railroad Workers in North America project was another prominent effort. Created in 2012 as a means to encourage and facilitate multi-disciplinary research into Chinese railroad workers' lives, the project brought scholars from around the world together, culminating in a comprehensive website and both academic and popular publications (see link below) that feature newly compiled archival data, archaeological research, and historical photographs.

The Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) had also been busy in preparation for the big event. We spoke with Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, archaeologist Chris

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A.J. Russell photo of the celebration following the driving of the "Last Spike" at Promontory Summit, Utah, May 10, 1869.

Underground History

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topher Merritt, on our April edition of Underground History about his work on the transcontinental line and the Golden Spike 150 events. Merritt and his team have been working for years to create public outreach resources, most notably a fantastic "map story" that provides an annotated view of the line across the west (see link below). On the big day, while 20,000 people (including me!) were partying like it was 1869 at Promontory Point, Merritt and members of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) were greeting visitors along the quiet, dusty sections of the track which contain the archaeological remnants of the original grade and work camps.

With the dust settling from the most recent milestone, archaeologists, historians, and Chinese Americans are shifting their gaze to the dozens of railroads that were built across the West in the subsequent decades. On a local level, the Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology (SOULA) and the Medford District of the BLM are researching the original Oregon and California Railroad route through the Siskiyou

Mountains. The tunnel and surrounding railroad grade were under construction between 1883-1884 by Chinese railroad workers. The line was abandoned in 1885 for a new route after the Oregon and California Railroad went bankrupt. The project was eventually completed by the Southern Pacific Railroad, culminating in our very own Golden Spike Celebration in Ashland, Oregon on December 17, 1887. SOULA will be recording the Chinese railroad workers camps this summer, and are working with the BLM to create an interpretive trail to the Buck Rock Tunnel Site. When the time comes to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Siskiyou Line and the Chinese railroad workers who constructed it, we will be ready.



Chelsea Rose is an archaeologist with the Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology (SOULA) and co-host of Underground History, a monthly segment that airs during the Jefferson Exchange on JPR's News & Information service.

Check out the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America project website:
<https://web.stanford.edu/group/chineserailroad/cgi-bin/website/>

Utah Story Map (look for the Transcontinental Railroad map)
<http://history.utah.gov/connect/maps/>

The Folk Show

For two decades, The Folk Show has featured an eclectic blend of all things folk and some things not-so-folk. Singer-songwriters, Americana, bluegrass, Celtic, traditional, old-time, and some surprises are featured each week.

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Greek Bean And Avocado Salad

This hearty salad was inspired by one we tasted in Athens. To help the canned beans take on bold flavor, we heat them in the microwave, then toss them with oil, vinegar and aromatics. As they cool, they better absorb the seasonings.

20 MINUTES | 6 SERVINGS

Ingredients

4 15½-Ounce cans cannellini beans, drained and rinsed
Kosher salt and ground black pepper
1 Thinly sliced red onion
½ Cup red wine vinegar
¼ Cup extra-virgin olive oil
Chopped fresh parsley or dill
1 Avocado, pitted, peeled and chopped
Grated zest and juice of 1 lemon

Directions

In a large microwave-safe bowl, toss the beans with 1 teaspoon salt. Cover and microwave until hot, about 3 minutes. Toss in the onion, vinegar and oil, then season with kosher salt and pepper. Let stand until cooled, stirring once or twice. Toss in a handful of chopped herbs, the avocado and the lemon zest and juice.

Christopher Kimball's Milk Street in downtown Boston—at 177 Milk Street—is home to the editorial offices and cooking school. It also is where they record *Christopher Kimball's Milk Street* television and radio shows. *Milk Street* is changing how we cook by searching the world for bold, simple recipes and techniques. For more information, go to 177milkstreet.com. You can hear *Milk Street Radio* Sundays at 3:00pm on JPR's *News & Information* service.

Into The Fire

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"People talk about the wildland-urban interface, where urban or suburban development encroaches on wildland," says Davies. "But what we have up here is really a different model."

Davies used to think that our higher elevation left us at lower risk than communities in the valleys, but ever since the Oregon Gulch Fire, he's been concerned about the possibility of a large catastrophic fire in the Greensprings.

Oregon Gulch started on July 30, 2014, when a lighting strike ignited a fire in logged-over private timberland off of Copco Road, in the far southeast corner of Jackson County. It was a landscape crowded with young Ponderosa Pines, with ladder fuels all the way to the ground and slash piles "as big as apartment buildings."

Davies, Captain Phil Newby, and ODF Wildland Fire Supervisor Tyler McCarty were the first to respond. Strong, erratic winds blew smoke everywhere, obscuring the source of the fire. Worse, the terrain was relatively flat, so it was hard to get a good vantage point. More personnel arrived, and they deployed a Porta-tank and set about establishing an anchor point—a relatively safe place from which to start fighting the fire and keep it from spreading.

"That's when things got really weird," says Davies. Fine embers rained around them, igniting spot fires wherever they touched down. Putting them out was a futile game of Whack-A-Mole. McCarty, acting on intelligence from the aircraft, gave them the order to evacuate the area. They managed to pull their hoses and throw them in the Porta-tank before retreating toward Highway 66.

"Then it just blew up," says Davies. "I'll never forget standing on the ground close to the edge of a smoke column that must have been 30,000 feet tall."

As they fell back, they met fleeing residents. Davies called dispatch to initiate an evacuation order for Copco Road. Everyone retreated to Fall Creek ranch.

By the next day, the fire had ballooned over 11,000 acres, eventually topping out at 32,000. Though a few structures on Copco Road burned, Oregon Gulch had a happy ending, thanks to winds that moved the fire east rather than west. But for Davies, the fire was a warning.

"We've had big fires in the Greensprings before, but this was the first one where we had to run away," he says. "The fire behavior was unlike anything we've ever seen."

Davies' observation echoes those of firefighters across the West who report intense, unprecedented fire behavior, including record-breaking rates of spread and unstoppable "firenadoes."

As of this writing, ODF has just declared the start of fire season. The Northwest Interagency Fire Center predicts above-normal conditions for "significant wildfire potential" in northern California and southwest Oregon for August and September.



CREDIT: APRIL EHRLICH/JPR NEWS

Carr Fire — the day after.

Mopping Up

It's early Sunday morning in mid-August when our pagers go off: grass fire. Brint, Kyle Miller and I are first to arrive. My heart always races when we first pull up on scene. But in this case, the flames are low; the ground is flat, and there's no wind. The fire is crawling slowly toward the road.

We're here because someone decided a campfire at the height of fire season was a good idea. ODF has already used caution tape to flag off the scene of the crime, which includes empty liquor bottles and a makeshift fire ring that clearly didn't do its job.

While we work with several different agencies, including Ashland Fire & Rescue, Mercy Flights, and Fire District 5, on wildland fires we work side-by-side with ODF. We lay a hose line, and Kyle and I work the fire while Brint keeps us supplied with water. An ODF dozer lines the fire while a small hand crew works the edges. It's 2018; fires are blowing up all over southern Oregon, and they are short on personnel.

Mop-up is boring, tiring work. You trudge through a hot, ashy landscape of smoking vegetation and charred trunks, dragging heavy hoses. You spray water and the ground hisses and boils. You turn over rocks with your tool. Sometimes the ground caves in, revealing a smoldering root. You drag more hose. Smoke permeates your hair, your clothes, your nose. By the end of the day—and it can be 10, 12 hours or more—you're exhausted and filthy.

At the same time, it feels good to be truly hungry, and to spend all day outside. Time moves in a different way. We take breaks and drink water, leaning against our packs in the shade. We joke around, tell stories.

"I get a lot of satisfaction in what we do," says Pellow. "People are starved for community. There's an undercurrent of something more important [in our work]."

Late in the afternoon, someone thinks to bring us sandwiches and cold drinks. Somehow, the gesture is more than enough thanks.

Juliet Grable is a freelance writer and volunteer firefighter for the Greensprings Rural Fire District.

AS IT WAS

As It Was is a co-production of Jefferson Public Radio and the Southern Oregon Historical Society. The series' script editor and coordinator is Kernan Turner, whose maternal grandmother arrived in Ashland in 1861 via the Applegate Trail.

As It Was airs Monday through Friday on JPR's Classics & News service at 9:30am and 1:00pm, and on the News & Information service at 9:57am and 9:57pm following the *Jefferson Exchange*.

Man Falls Over Cliff, Walks 28 Miles for Help

By Laurel Gerkman

In June 1934, Ed Huntington was badly injured in eastern Curry County and had to walk 28 miles through the wilderness for help.

Huntington had been prospecting alone when he slipped from a cliff and plunged 50 feet to the rocks below. When he regained consciousness, he assessed his injuries: head throbbing, eyes swelling shut, and a painful and uselessly limp left arm. Huntington blindly felt his way back to camp, where he applied warm water packs to his eyes and cooked a potato soup.

Three days after his fall, Huntington began a slow descent to a creek bed and followed its rugged course to Will Tolman's cabin at the Chetco River. From there, he hastened to the

nearest ranger station and telephoned for assistance. State police troopers responded immediately, hiking in to take Huntington out to their parked automobile. From there, it was a long trip over rough forest roads.

At the Gold Beach hospital, an examination revealed fractured lower and upper jaws and skull, lost teeth, and two fractures of his left arm.

Although Huntington complained of hallucinations that buzzards were circling above him, full recovery was predicted.

SOURCE: "Man Badly Hurt Walks 28 Miles." *Curry County Reporter*, 7 June 1934, p. 1+.

Failed Homesteader Becomes Oregon Parks Visionary

By Lynda Demsher

A failed Oregon homesteader in the early 1900s, Samuel H. Boardman, would become known as the father of the state's park system.

Boardman came West as a young man, settling in Morrow County, where he founded the town of Boardman. He promoted civic improvements and planting trees. After a failed attempt at farming, he got a job with the Oregon State Highway Department in 1919. Within 10 years, he was head of the roadside park system, consisting mainly of small picnic areas.

Oregon's beauty inspired Boardman to work beyond the highways. He obtained public support and convinced the State Highway Commission to acquire what he called the "creator's handiwork."

His early efforts included the Silver Falls State Park near Salem. Soon, he focused on the Pacific Shoreline, and during the Great Depression acquired land and developed it with the Civilian Conservation Corps. One of his final projects, in 1946, was a 12-mile stretch north of Brookings that became the present-day Samuel H. Boardman State Park.

Boardman retired as the state's first full-time superintendent of state parks in 1950, but continued to advocate for parkland preservation, as he put it, "for all time to come."

SOURCE: Mark, Stephen R., and Douglas Deur. "Samuel H Boardman." *The Oregon Encyclopedia*, edited by Will Garrick, Oregon Historical Society, oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/boardman_samuel/#XOCRpfZFyUm. Accessed 18 May 2019.

POETRY

MATT WITT

Madrone on the Hill

The old madrone tree
stands by itself
at the very top of the hill
above our southern Oregon home.

In spring, small bell-shaped flowers.
In summer, peeling red bark
on a smooth yellow-green core.
In autumn, berries that feed quail,
raccoons, and bears.

When winter snow and fog
make it hard to see,
the old madrone stands tall
and waits for spring.

Near the bottom of the hill,
the grave of John Beeson
who came here to farm
with his wife and son
just before the Civil War.

He could climb this hill
for a longer view
and see the Table Rocks,
Grizzly Peak,
and Bear Creek flowing
to the Rogue River,
all millions of years
in the making.

Down below
he also saw
native people killed
like deer
by men who proclaimed
their Christian faith.

He protested,
sent articles,
spoke at meetings,
until a mob told him to
pack his things
and leave.

Back east, he published
“A Plea for the Indians,”
made his case to President
Lincoln,
gave speeches in
New York and Boston.

If John Beeson could stand
with this giant madrone today
he would see a town
where anti-immigrant posters
appear in the night.

But also where
three hundred residents
defended a local mosque.

Season after season
John Beeson is still here,
like our old madrone
at the very top of our hill.



PHOTO: MATT WITT

Matt Witt is a writer and photographer who lives in Talent, Oregon. He recently was selected a Writer in Residence at Mesa Refuge in California and has been selected an Artist in Residence at Crater Lake National Park, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, and PLAYA in Summer Lake, Oregon. His work has been published in the *Washington Post*, *Los Angeles Times*, *New York Times*, the literary journal *Cirque*, and many other publications.

Writers may submit original poetry for publication in *Jefferson Journal*. Email 3–6 poems, a brief bio, and your mailing address in one attachment to jeffmopoetry@gmail.com, or send 3–6 poems, a brief bio, and a self-addressed, stamped envelope to:

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